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SANDERSON, IVAN TERRANCE. Animal treasure; with 32 il. by the author. 325p $3 Viking press [12s 6d Macmillan]
916.6 Africa, West-Description and travel. Zoology-Africa, West. Animals, Habits and behavior of
37-28557

Humorous narrative of an expedition into West Africa on behalf of the British Museum, Cambridge university. J. P. Hill, and University college, London. The leader was a young English zoologist and artist whose observations and drawings of ticks and shrews, ants, flying squirrels and galagos, frogs, and other insects and animals less well-known make an unusual book.

Reviewed by A. Loveridge
Atlantic O '37 700w

"One of the most fascinating and satisfying books about animal life that I have ever read." A. C. Moore
+ Atlantic D '37 120w
Booklist 34:50 O 1 '37

"Ivan T. Sanderson has written a fascinating book on the animals of Africa without once telling about stopping the charge of lion, rhino or gorilla with high-powered rifle. This alone is an accomplishment of no small merit. Nevertheless, hippos, leopards and other large animals enter his story and there is an exciting account of a successful gorilla hunt... After reading Animal Treasure I feel as though I had been shown Africa through some sort of a human microscope that brings the smallest creature up to similar proportions with the largest, making all equally interesting." C. H. Pope
+ Books p3 S 12 '37 1450w

Reviewed by M. L. Elting
Forum 98:vi D '37 110w

"Here is a beautifully made book with un-

usual pictures which given to boys of fourteen will, we wager, be found treasured among their books years later."
Horn Bk M 14:43 Ja '38 100w
Reviewed by S. A. Beard
Library J 62:816 N 1 '37 80w
Reviewed by H. G. Maurice
Manchester Guardian p7 D 3 '37 600w
"Concise, intelligent. often witty and constantly interesting, 'Animal Treasure' is particularly appealing to those who have been led to believe that African wild life is composed solely of big game and tsetse flies.
Mr.
Sanderson is too good a naturalist to skimp. and yet he seems to have studiously avoided any detailed examination of the scientific questions he himself brings up either this or he was prevailed upon by his editor to cut his book for the benefit of the general reader. In either case, one wishes that he had given us some of the notes that he turned in to the British Museum." Etolia Basso
+ New Repub 92:248 OG 37 400w
"A well-rounded and charmingly told story about the adventures and observations of three young naturalists in British Camaroons." H. C. Adamson
+ NY Times p3 O 3 '37 1300w
"It is certainly not because of any competence in exotic natural history, that I under-

take to review this book. But rather-since Mr. Sanderson's reliability as a scientific investigator is established because the adventurousness, the humor, the easy narrative of his extraordinary experiences might be overlooked by a zoologist too excited by the discoveries of new forms of life to note the literary quality of this book. I do not know why this book is more fascinating than any naturalist's exploration book I have read, unless it be that
Mr. Sanderson was not looking for elephants, or antelope, or lions, or any of the big beef (everything is good beef' or bad 'beef in the Cameroons) that big-game hunters write about." H. S. Canby
+ Sat R of Lit 16:5 S 11 '37 550w
"One gathers that Mr. Sanderson is a keen observer and a good collector, but most of all

he is an excellent raconteur and his writing has exceptional merit. For literary charm and lively style, the pages of 'Animal Treasure' are unexcelled, but it is moreover a treasure house of information concerning a region and a fauna which hitherto have been practically unknown to American readers."
+ Scientific Bk Club R 8:4 S 37 320w
Springf'd Republican pie O 10 '37 1400w
Times [London] Lit Sup p962 D 18 '37 330w
Wis Lib Bul 33:143 O '37

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21 he was a Lieutenant Colonel in the army and one of General Washington's best officers. Coming to New York after the Revolution, he rose rapidly in the social and political life of the city. A practical politician, he was one of the first men to see the advantages of the political machine as an instrument for aligning the masses against wealth and privilege. It is not entirely Burr's fault that the Society of St. Tammany, which he changed from a poor man's ale-drinking club into a powerful political organization, is no longer solely a force for good government.
His star began to set after the duel with Hamilton. Then came the mysterious "conspiracy" and the trial for treason at Richmond, where it was charged that he had tried to set himself up as Emperor of Mexico. Acquitted, Burr nevertheless had to flee the country, and he wandered through Europe, as lonely as Trotsky and about as welcome in the big capitals. He stayed abroad four years, harassed by debt and the police of the Continent, who considered him a dangerous revolutionary. In 1812, he finally returned to America -to live and die in obscurity.
All his life Burr had a roving eye for the ladies, and his enemies made the most of it. As he said in his diary: "I have always had a passion for certain branches of natural history." This passion brought him into ridicule at the end of his life. All New York tittered

when the 77-year-old dandy took Eliza Jumel, rich widow and ex-prostitute, to wife. The marriage didn't work, however, and the couple separated. It was Burr's last gesture. He died in 1836 and was buried in an unmarked grave.

CLAY: The treason trial at Richmond was one of the biggest scandals in American history and was significant politically because it looked like the first split in the infant republic. In the grand-jury investigation preceding it, Burr's defender was young Henry Clay, Senator from Kentucky, who came to his aid out of a conviction that Burr was a victim of Federalist persecution. If the treason action marked the end of Aaron Burr as a political leader, it was one of the important milestones in Clay's career. Last week, the first volume of a trilogy on the "silver-tongued" advocate appeared: Henry Clay (By Bernard Mayo. 525 pages, 154,000 words. Bibliography, index. Houghton Mifflin, Boston. $4.50). Clay doesn't make as colorful copy as Burr. Born in Virginia in 1777, "rocked In the cradle of Revolution," he went West as a young man, became a Kentucklan, and ever afterward was a champion of the frontier.

Ivan T. Sanderson, young Scottish zoologist, goes the ordinary collector one better; he embellishes an entertaining book with decorative sketches. Sanderson's adventures with the fauna of the British Cameroons are set forth in Animal Treasure (325 pages, 114,000 words. Viking, New York. $3). Its title, some readers may feel, is slightly misleading. Most of the critters the author describes are interesting but not exactly treasures.

Take, for example, the belching baboon. For no reason at all, it acts like an overfed but appreciative Chinese gourmet. And occasionally it becomes downright rude. One husky male heaved a small boulder at Sanderson with surprising accuracy.

The whistling skink seems equally unattractive. A lizard equipped with a

foghorn voice, it makes the night horrid with noise. Perhaps the most loathsome of all Africa's creatures is the hairy spider-as large as a small platter-which jumps at its enemies (man included) from a distance of 6 feet.
Sanderson retails thrilling or amusing encounters with better-known animals like hippos, crocodiles, and chimpanzees. In an abandoned gorilla camp he discovered that the great apes could tie knots. Their "nests." or sleeping platforms, had been made by ben<ling saplings together and placing mass of leaves on top of this springy mattress. To keep the saplings in place the gorillas had used creepers tied in more than two dozen knots.
NEWSPHOTOS
(While
most of these were grannies, Sanderson noted three reef knots.)
Nathan Schachner appraises Aaron Burr
This book is thoroughgoing and exhaustively documented, but it only takes Clay up to the War of 1812. It was not until later that he came into his full powers as a statesman. Thus perhaps the volumes that are to follow will be more interesting than this one.
ANIMALS: Some of the Less Charming Residents of Africa
Anybody who collects 7,000 African animals-including 92 species of mammals, 64 of reptiles, 46 of frogs, and 250 of spiders, scorpions, centipedes, and whatnot-is likely to have something to write about when he gets through. The author tells his story with humor and modesty, describing failures as well as successes and digressing o casionally to discuss the friendly say - ages and their ju-ju (magic). His book. which is uncluttered by scientific terms. represents an easy and pleasant way to explore a fascinating section of the Dark Continent.
Animals have intrigued Sanderson during most of his 27 years. At Eton, he spent much of his spare time in the museum The year before graduation he embarked on a zoological expedition

which led him to Egypt, India, Ceylon. Sumatra, and Java. Finally back in England, he took his B.A. at Cambridge with honors in zoology, botany, and geology. Later studies have added the
1937 BY IVAN T. SANDERSON
Hammer-headed bat
Pardine genet
38
NEWS-WEEK-BOOKS September 20, 1937
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T. SANDERSON
ber 20, 1937
following initials to his name: F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S.-Fellow of the Linnean, Zoological, and Royal Geographic Societies.

Although he is now in New York to seek backing for another expedition, he will shortly rejoin his wife in Haiti where he has already collected considerable material for museums-and for another book. His favorite and only sport there, he said last week, is shooting poisonous spiders with an air rifle.

A No. 1 hobby, Sanderson lists swing Pisic, which can be fully appreciated,

hhelieves, only by a person who has
ld in Africa.

OTHER NEW BOOKS

He Swung and He Missed. By Eugene
in. 289 pages, 49,000 words. Rey-
Hitchcock, New York. $2. Toby
ed the navy to get an education;
saw only the seamy side of the
world. A tough, vivid novel.
I
A Wanderer Till I Die. By Leonard
1246 pages, 70,000 words. Illustra-
. Funk & Wagnalls, New York. $3.
ty but exciting adventures in China,
!va, Borneo, and Mexico.
Breaking Into Print. By Elmer Adler.
pages, 50,000 words. Simon & Schus-
New York. $2.75. A collection of
ys by twenty well-known writers--
Robert Benchley to Edith Whar-
on how they got their start.
Edge of Taos Desert. By Mabel Dodge
331 pages, 102,000 words. Ilus-
ms, inder. Harcourt, Bruce, New
[AD] $3. Already having reminisced at
dalous length about her acquaint-
s and male friends, the voluble
or now descants upon the noble
skin who became her fourth spouse.
Most readers will yawn.

CRIME

CALENDAR

The Hush-Hush Murders. By Margaret
Tulor Yates. 344 pages, 95,000 words.
urmillan, New York. $2. Entertaining
adly action on a navy transport.
Grade A.
The Hongkong Airbase Murders. By
Wyck Mason. 339 pages, 89,000
words. Crime Club, New York. S$2. Ex-
tement and suspense follow the theft
of a fuel formula. Grade A.
Octagon House. By Phoebe Atwood
Talor. 296 pages, 77,000 words.
Nor-
, New York. $2. Asey Mayo becomes
insolved with ambergris, modern art,
and an eight-sided dwelling. Grade A.
The Case of the Seven of Calvary. By
Anthony Boucher. 312 pages, 65,000
words. Simon & Schuster, New York.
* Strange doings in a university; Dr.

Ashwin turns from Sanskrit to murder. Grade A.

Murder a la Richelleu. By Anita Blackmon. 273 pages, 81,000 words. Crime Club, New York. $2. Undaunted by blackmail and other unpleasantness, Miss Adelaide Adams helps solve three slayings. Grade A.

Death Dupes a Lady. By Royce Howes. 29 pages, 81,000 words. Crime Club, New York. $2. Gangsters, yachts, a beauteous blonde, and Capt. Ben Lucias of the Detroit Homicide Squad. Grade B.

LAW

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles police sought a murder warrant against José Alvarez, who allegedly shot Raymond Garnica in December 1934. Garnica died from the wound three weeks ago. The judge, however, refused to issue the warrant. California law forbids murder prosecution if the victim lives more than a year and a day after the attack.

CONNECTICUT: To repulse an assault on their rural retreat, 400 residents of the Saugatuck Valley-many of them New York artists and writers-attacked legality of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Co.'s plan to build a 3-mile reservoir. They labeled as unconstitutional the 1927 legislation which gave the company power to condemn privately owned land. Last week Superior Court Judge P. B. O'Sullivan ruled that previous legal tests had established the Legislature's right to delegate condemnation rlights where public interest is Involved.

TEXAS: The Macmillan Company, publisher of Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind," has printed 1,400,000 copies of the $3 novel-and thus far Macmillan has encountered only one (unsuccessful) suit claiming plagiarism by Miss Mitchell. Last week publisher and author did some suing of their own. Charging copyright infringement, they filed suit against Billy Rose and the backers of his Fort Worth centennial revue. Rose laughed it off: "We have used none of the original dramatic epi-

sodes. We have a Southern plantation. There have been Southern plantations before. We burn a house, but houses were burned before Miss Mitchell was born."

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If you will write to our New York store, Madison Avenue, corner of 44th Street-we shall be glad to send you a copy of the new itinerary of our travelling representatives, who are now showing Brooks Brothers' Suits and Overcoats for Fall, together with complete assortments of accessories of every kind, in 51 cities, as follows:

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DALLAS
DAYTON
DENVER
DES MOINES
DETROIT
IL PASO
HARTFORD
HOUSTON
INDIANAPOLIS
KANSAS CITY
LAKEVILLE, CONN.
LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J.
LOS ANGELIS
1.OUISVILLE
MILWAUKEF
MINNEAPOLIS
NEW HAVEN
NEW ORLEANS
NORFOLK
OMAHA
PASADENA
PHILADELPHIA
PHOENIX
PITTSBURGHI
PORTLAND, ORE.
POTTSTOWN, PA.
PRINCE FON
PROVIDENCE
RICHMOND
ROCHESTER
ST. JOSI PH

ST. LOUIS
SAN DIEGO
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NEWBURY COR. BERKELEY STREET BOSTON
NUMBER ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK
39

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THE BOOK REVIEW DIGEST
33RD ANNUAL CUMMULATION
MARCH 1937 TO FEBRUARY 1938
EDITED BY MERTICE M. JAMES AND DOROTHY BROWN
EDITED BY SADIE BRACHFELD
NEW YORK
THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY
1938

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SAMUEL, H. L.-Continued
philosophical ambition-Reality, Values, Mind
and Matter, Causality. Free Will." (Man-
chester Guardian) Index.
IS
"There is no slightest tincture of dogmatism
or pedantry in the work. It is written for the
layman and technical terms are avolded, but
the author has not felt it necessary to use
words of one syllable. He assumes that the
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consistent and workable scheme of conduct and
that a philosophy worthy of the name should
Belief and Action' comes rather
lead to this.
nearer to supplying this need than any other
recent work with which the reviewer is ac-
quainted." E. S. Bates
+Books p4 N 14 '37 1400w
Reviewed by W. P. Lemon
Christian Century 55:15 Ja 5 38 650w
"As the proportion of scope to length sug-
it is not a book for students of phl-
The satisfaction it offers will nat-
gests,
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urally come rather from its sane and sensible
clear or consistent
than from any
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Some of its statements on
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of ultimate controversy are quite
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dogmatic, neglecting all the well-known dif-
There
ficulties, and some seem inconsistent.
is a good practical chapter on The Conditions
of Peace,' and a good one of the more phil-
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'Causality
on
type
terminism.' E. F. Carritt
Manchester Guardian p7 O 19 37 490w
"Ably and attractively written book... The
issues
scientific
presentation of purely
neither too technical for the general reader
nor too simple for the professional. The au-
of
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thor's advocacy
League of Nations from a judiciary to a legis-
lature is more controversial. It merits, never-
theless, serious consideration, while there must
be few who would refuse to endorse Lord
vigorous indictment of militarist phi-

Samuel's
J. E. T
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-Nature 141:56 Ja 8 '38 430w
"At once a realist and an idealist, Viscount Samuel is practical in his idealism and not a pessimist in spite of his realism. 'Belief and Action' will help all who read it to penetrate the mists enveloping so many of us today."
Percy Hutchison
+NY Times p36 N 28 37 750w
Reviewed by George Catlin
Sat R of Lit 17:10 Ja 15 '38 330w
Reviewed by W. R. Inge
Spec 159:750 O 29 37 1300w
Springf'd Republican p7e N 21 '37 750w
"If politics had not claimed him Lord Samuel might have given new distinction to the English and common-sense school of philosophy. Even as it is, in a book whose eminently practical aim is indicated by its title, he makes no small contribution to thought. It is, however, characteristic of his method of approach that this contribution is to be found not in the body of the book but in the five appendices which make up its seventy concluding pages. There the foundations of his thought are exposed that their soundness may be demonstrated."
+ Times [London] Lit Sup p744 O 16 '37 1150w
SANBORN, PITTS, ed. Metropolitan book of the opera; synopses of the operas by Pitts Sanborn; biographical sketches by Emil Hilb and Pitts Sanborn; pref. by Edward Johnson [pub under the auspices of the Metropolitan opera association]. 396p $3 Simon & Schuster 37-28473
782.08 Opera-Stories, plots, etc.
[This book which] has been brought out with the official cooperation of the Metropolitan Opera Association, contains a brief history of the Metropolitan Opera House, has a preface by the Metropolitan Opera's general manager, tells the story of every opera in the Metropolitan repertory, and outlines every composer's life, and recalls the dates and other details of outstanding Metropolitan performances. Alphabetically arranged for easy reference." (NY Times) Index.
Booklist 34:143 D 15 '37
"Here is the peer of all books of the kind.

There could have been no better choice than
a work of this
Pitts Sanborn to undertake
sort." Alexander Smallens
+ Books p4 D 12 '37 850w
Cleveland Open Shelf p23 N '37
"Clearly and vigorously written for enjoyable
reading, this book should be heartily welcomed
both by operagoers and radio audiences."
+NY Times p31 N 21 '37 500w
Springf'd Republican p10 D 15 '37 40w
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Times [London] Lit Sup p962 D 18 '37 330w
Wis Llb Bul 33:143 O '37
SANDOZ,
MARI. Slogum House.
monthly press bk) 400p $2.50 Little (Atlantic
37-38870
Realistic novel of ploneering days in Nebraska. The story is dominated by the ruthless Gulla Slogum, who had been scorned by her husband's genteel sisters, and determined to have revenge. Migrating to Nebraska from Ohio, Gulla set out to build up a greater fortune than that of the Ohio Slogums. Little by little the estate grew and prospered as Gulla drove her Bons and daughters to unspeakable lengths to gain her ends.
Booklist 34:192 Ja 15 '38
Slogum House' is a brutal book written for strong stomachs, and its author in her strength casts a shadow tall and deep. Mari Sandoz writes with a sweep and power as strong as tornado and as devasting. Just as she has no fear of piling horror upon horror and outrage upon outrage, she has no fear of using language that gives Integrity to the picture she presents. It is the language the frontier,
of
of the
aloon and the fancy house. Coming from a woman, many may find it shocking, but with these Mari Sandoz will have small patience For men and women with

and little concern.
stronger tastes Slogum House' is an unforget-
table book and Gulla Slogum an unforgettable
character. R. C. Feld
+ Books p7 N 28 '37 1100w
The story has not intricate, artificial com-
plications of plot; it is just burning, searing
narrative, told with dazzling vividness.
Whatever interpretation is finally to be put on
this epic of the West, an outstanding thought
the end is that the writer has tremendous
terary power. Unpleasing as many of the
themes are, they have an unmistakable ring of
truth, and the rare flashes of poetic expression
make one wish the proportions might have been
reversed." William Fox
Boston Transcript p1 N 27 '37 1250w
"Slogum House' is a fine piece of report-
There are dozens of scenes which will
tick in the reader's mind like burrs in a saddle
blanket.
'Slogum House' could not be
described as a pretty book. On the contrary.
It may be attacked in some quarters as a sor-
d book. The arbiters who pronounced "Tobacco
Road obscene and edited the dialogue of 'Dead
ad probably will have a word to say about
It is neither sordid nor ob-
Blogum House.
scene, however,
because it is free of any
ratuitous
intention in these respects. Mari
Bandoz has included nothing here which is not
becessary and legitimate part of her picture."
et Wallace
+NY Times p6 N 28 '37 450w
865
"The style in which this extraordinary story
Is conveyed has a tautness, a nervous energy
admirable in each successive chapter, but the
total impact of the attempt to load every rift
with ore is, I am afraid, fatiguing, just as in
the end one wearies of so much immoralism.
Miss Sandoz has nevertheless wonderfully por-
trayed the characters and the environment of
her story.. _Yet, graphic as the book is, it
is too long. Repetitional insistence upon the
lawless cunning of Gulla loses force." H. M.
Jones
+ Sat R of Lit 17:6 N 27 37 450w
Springf'd Republican p7e D 19 37 90w

"Overburdened with violence to a point that occasionally touches burlesque, Slogum House is nevertheless written with power, gives a clearer picture of the wild environment than of the people who fought to make it better or the ones who tried to make it worse."
Time 30:69 N 29 37 380w
SANGSTER, MARGARET ELIZABETH. Surgical call. 254p $2 Greenberg
37-22646
clous
"The heroine of this short, light novel is a youthful, but extremely competent physician, one Charity Standish, an attractive and vivaperson who, though she likes parties, never allows pleasure to come before her professional duties. Two men come simultaneously into Charity's life. Charity's courtship by the two widely contrasted suitors proceeds Indecisively for a time. She gives them a Then nearly even share of favor and response a sudden intrusion of the unforeseen and tragic destroys one lover's chance. Consequently, on the rebound. Charity consents to marry the other man." NY Times
Reviewed by Lisle Bell
Books p10 Ja 3 '37 100w
"Though trite and superficial in tone and characterization, the novel has its good points. concentrated notably: brevity. directness of narrative, sustained liveliness and the exclusion of irrelevancies as a means of unduly distend-Ing the story's naturally slim material." E. C. Beckwith
NY Times p15 Ja 10 '37 280w
Springf'd Republican p7e F 14 37 170w
SANGSTER, MARGARET ELIZABETH. The Terrace. 241p $2 Greenberg
37-20320
"Some oddly-assorted people who comprise the so-called neighborhood groups in the supposedly most restricted and 'nicest' residential districts of the community are the background for 'The Terrace.'. . The author tells how jealousy lived in one house on the Terrace and mutual discontent lived in another nearby. Fear of loneliness and fear of poverty rubbed elbows with wealth and power." Springf'd Republican
Reviewed by Charlotte Dean

NY Times p22 S 12 '37 210w
"It is a work likely to appeal to those who like light romance that is down-to-earth' in its settings and principals."
Springf'd Republican p7e S 26 37 240w
SANSOM, KATHARINE GORDON (SLINGSBY) lady. Living in Tokyo; 11. by Marjorie Nishiwaki. 185p $5 Harcourt [15s Chatto]
915.2 Japan-Social life and customs 37-5360
Thru more than twenty years of residence in Japan the author has learned to know something of the Japanese people and their ways the
She writes of happenings in
of living
street, the park, the kitchen, the dining room. on the trolleys, etc. The amusing illustrations are by a Japanese artist.
It is
"This is a singularly delightful book. charmingly written, quite enchantingly illustrated, conceived in a most admirable spirit of friendliness and understanding, and-needless

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phrys Superciliosus) remained. They were so bold we landed and lay down among them.
"The scene here was of such staggering beauty as to be almost beyond description. I have already tried to express the sensations that these vistas of purely natural beauty conjure up in one. Alone in the unspoiled eternal jungle, one merely becomes another animal of only comparative efficiency and almost incredible ugliness. The little wading birds with their feathers arranged in perfect order and cleanliness, the zooming insects performing feats of aeronautics beyond our powers of comprehension, the spotless sands, and the tensile trees breathing silently through a million verdant pores are our rightful background. One could, I suppose, regard this unbridled riot of growth and color as something terrifying, though I do not see how it could be regarded as more fearful than the continuous multiplication and drabness of our industrial districts. One is to me the very apex to which life can reach, the other the very depth to which it can sink. Man alone seems capable of digging these depths, and therefore I consider him a creation of the

mythical devil, though I know full well that my opinion is of no consequence."

As you can see, few magic carpets can take us farther away than this one, from the old, worn, too-familiar limitations of our daily lives.

Ivan T. Sanderson

By PAUL R. REYNOLDS, JR.

I REMEMBER thinking the first time I met Ivan Sanderson, in London, that he seemed to me really to look like an author, unlike most people who write. He is a tall, thin Scot with a short little mustache, cadaverous face, and hands that were inevitably holding cigarettes, and that reminded me a little of photographs I have seen of Robert Louis Stevenson's hands. As a result of suffering from malaria his face has a pale, drawn sort of look; and yet, as he talks, one has a feeling of immense vitality. He seemed to me a shy man, and I gathered that by far his predominant interest was not in becoming known as a writer, but in discovering and gathering accurate data about animal life as yet unknown, or almost so. I remember his asking me if I thought he could write under a pen name for American publications.

His reticence makes it difficult to get at the facts for a story about his life. He tells us in the Introduction to Animal Treasure that his love for the Tropics and his interest in exotic animals were both instilled in him in childhood, in the bleak surroundings of his Edinburgh home. His opportunity for a break-away from the conventional life-history of a young Britisher came at the age of 17, when he had just finished Eton. He had the choice of going on immediately to Cambridge University, or of setting out for the Dutch East Indies on a zoological expedition. That eager jaunt to Macassar, resulting in disillusionment about the accepted methods of research, must have been a great adventure for the youthful enthusiast. It turned into a Wanderjahr which took him to Egypt, India, Ceylon, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Cochin China, Japan, the Pacific Islands, and North America. He returned to Cambridge to work for a degree and received a BA. with honors in Zoology, Botany, and Geology. In addition to the B.A.. he can now string the following initials after his name-F. L. S., F. Z. S., F. R. G. S. (meaning that he is a Fellow of the Linnean Society, of the Zoological Society, and of the Royal Geographical Society).

Now he is "about 27," he says, and in the interval

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he has made several other expeditions, including the one which is reported in Animal Treasure, his first

[AD] book. This took place in the years 1932-1933. and was officially known as the Percy Sladen Expedition to the British Cameroons. West Africa. Hardly out of his 'teens, he was its leader. The effort was the first to collect zoological specimens and data, with a laboratory set up on a mobile expedition. It was made on behalf of the British Museum. Cambridge University. J. P. Hill, and University College. London.
It is a boon to any scientist to be able to sketch his specimens precisely: but few have Mr. Sanderson's additional gift, of being able to reproduce them so attractively that the sketches are miniature works of art. Still fewer have the literary skill to put their scientific reports for that is essentially what Animal Treasure

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Apr 1938
Natural History

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RIL, 1938
YOUR NEW BOOKS
ANIMAL TREASURE: A DISSENT WISSLER'S AMERICAN INDIAN A BIOLOGIST LOOKS AT PHILOSOPHY
PEATTIE'S PRAIRIE GROVE
NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY • ON EARLY MAN
THE AMERICAN INDIAN
by Clark Wissler
Oxford University Press, Third Edition,
[AD] $3.75
CINCE the publication of the first edi-
tion in 1917, The American Indian by
Clark Wissler has been an item of stand-
ard equipment for every serious student
of New World anthropology. As a well

organized and not too formidable introduction to a rich and complex field it has served scientific neophytes and interested laymen equally well. The appearance this year of a third and considerably revised edition is therefore a noteworthy event for scientist and general reader alike.

The importance of this concise and authoritative book to the beginner in any field of American ethnology, linguistics, archaeology, or physical anthropology cannot be overestimated. The outgrowth of an exceptionally rich museum and field experience, it presents in classified and descriptive form the highly variable patterns of Indian life in North, Central, and South America. In a field marked by the exuberant production of monographs on special subjects this book alone has been, and remains, the one organized work covering the entire field.

Viewed as a whole, one gains the impression that, whereas New World archaeology has developed rapidly of late, ethnological and physical anthropological viewpoints have remained more constant. As regards ethnology this impression is, in part, due to lack of emphasis on certain recent psychological trends perhaps hardly germane to this type of handbook. Meanwhile, the present work in its revised form remains preeminent in its field. This field, as summed up by Doctor Wissler, concerns "an isolated people who did not travel the road to higher cultures as rapidly as their relatives in Asia, the connection between whose centers of development has long been broken by climatic changes and later almost completely blocked by hordes of primitive hunter and fisher folk. We can only speculate as to what a few more thousand years of this freedom would have done for the New World, for in the sixteenth century a calamity, which has no exact parallel in history, befell the New World. A militant foreign civilization, fired by a zeal not only to plunder the material treasures of mankind, but to seize the very souls of men in the name of its God, fell upon the two great centers of aboriginal culture

like a thunder bolt from a clear sky. The blow was mortal. But the man of the New World went down fighting. Though his feeble survivors still continue the struggle in a few distant outposts, the first great onslaught that annihilated the Aztec and the Inca marks the end of our story. In this volume we have been concerned only with the history of a race and a culture of which the aboriginal city-states of Mexico and Peru were the culmination. As we look back upon the long and tortuous career of man in the New World, comprehend his crude equipment as he first set foot upon the land, and pass in review his later achievements, we cannot but regret that the end came so suddenly."

W■. DUNCAN STRONG.

Do your pupils know
that a beater-
-can cut down a tree with his teeth?
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-builds dams with his feet and not with his tail?
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ANIMAL TREASURE
by Ivan T. Sanderson
The Viking Press, $3.50
ANIMA

NIMAL TREASURE has created quite a furor. It has been hailed as a contribution to literature and to science, and Sanderson, the author, has been compared to William Henry Hudson. For a time this book has appeared on the list of non-fiction best sellers. It might have been placed on the fiction list with equal propriety for it certainly does not have the ring of truth that one usually associates with a bonafide account of biological field work. To naturalist who has the experience to make a competent comparison between Sanderson and Hudson, the very idea itself seems absurd.

Unfortunately, the lay reader cannot be expected to have the background qualifying him to weigh the great mass of facts and what pass as facts in Animal Treasure. He assumes that events took place just as described, that categorical statements are facts beyond question, and that the measure of success claimed by the author is conceded him by the workers in those particular fields. But if all this is true, how colorless, how unimportant and how futile have been the expeditions of the past. What hope is there for the expeditions of the future if their leaders do not don the rosy hued spectacles of a Sanderson. Herein lies the greatest menace of a book such as Animal Treasure, the subordinating of well-considered, factual narratives woven about museum expeditions.

Sanderson decries the mode of expedition collectors who preceded him. He believes they have gone about things in a misguided fashion and he intends to change all this. Taken at his own word, we must grant he has been successful. The pages of the book echo and reecho to the letting off of both barrels of the shotgun, which seems to be used with a fine disregard for animal and human rights. Most collectors have too much regard for wild life to use every hawk as an excuse to target a shotgun, as Sanderson and his party do. Climbing about tree tops with the safety off the shotgun, shooting at bats flying about inside a house with the resultant hole blown through

the roof, firing at bats emerging from an opening where the head of a native may appear at any moment, all such episodes suggest heedless, careless boys rather than experienced collectors. In such respects the

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Sanderson expedition undoubtedly broke out of the rut of ordinary expeditions, but also this adds spice and variety to the narrative and not until the last page is reached can the reader be certain that someone has not stopped a charge of shot.
Sanderson was working in a region which possesses a very rich fauna. This part of West Africa is the home of many rare and exceedingly interesting animals. The collectors meet with an impressive list of the rarities, and on this score they deserve great credit. Some of the species are not as rare as Sanderson thinks they are, but the securing of additional specimens can still be counted as a feather in the cap of the man who collects them.
The style of the book is graphic and moving and there are few dull moments. The descriptive passages take the reader right into the heart of things. Sometimes the deductions of the author appear to have rather tenuous foundations, and the reader is entitled to wonder if Sanderson has guessed correctly.
The selection of the title would appear to be a happy one, if the connotation of the word "treasure" is taken into account. The dictionary does not give a definition to support the suggestion which comes to mind when one hears of "hidden treasure" or "pirate treasure" but there is the idea involved, in such instances, that perhaps there is no such thing in existence. In other words, to believe in "hidden treasure" requires faith and imagination. Just so, if the reader believes that "treasure" lies within the covers of Sanderson's book, his faith will make its discovery easy. It is too bad that some of this treasure, for all its glitter, turns out to be "fool's gold."
Lack of space prohibits citing in detail

some of the statements made by Sanderson which do not stand up well upon analysis. These have been brought out in other reviews, the most telling of which appeared in the Scientific Monthly for January, 1938.

If the present review seems unduly severe, it should be pointed out that only a museum or kindred institution has the data to review a book such as Sanderson's, and a discussion from such a source must expect to be taken seriously. The publicity given the book makes it necessary to face the issue squarely. If Sanderson is right, the museums are wrong. It may be that the appearance of Animal Treasure will mark an epoch in field biology, and expeditions will be dated B. S. or A. S., before or after Sanderson, but this reviewer believes that most field men will still prefer to follow the old methods even if they do not produce best sellers

H. E ANTHONY.

THE HUMAN VALUE OF BIOLOGY

by Johan Hjort

Harvard University Press, $2.50

DR. JOHAN HJORT, the distinguished Norwegian biologist, has long been one of the foremost students of marine biology, especially in its practical application to the fish and whale industrie He was selected as one of the few biologists to take a leading part in the Harvard

Tercentenary ceremonies. While visiting Cambridge he revised in the form of the present book, the series of lectures which he had presented before the younger students at the biological laboratory at the University of Oslo. The title of these collected lectures is ambiguous and should read "A Biologist's Philosophical Outlook on Life." It is Doctor Hjort's thesis that biology should be interpreted by biologists and not by philosophies derived from physics and mathematics. Hence a considerable part of these collected lectures deals with the interpretation of biology in the light of classical philosophies. Perhaps the most stimulating part of the

book deals with the biological discoveries which Doctor Hjort and his associates have made. It is impressive to learn that tens of thousands of fishermen working in a limited area have not been able to affect the fluctuation of the fish population while a slight change in climate has been able to produce an enormous reduction in numbers, merely by modifying the food of the younger stages of the fish. There are principles in the rise and fall of populations which apply to both fish and man, and it is Doctor Hjort's thesis that rational sociology including both politics and government should take cognizance of these principles. He illustrates this thesis by presenting a story of the rise of the prawn industry in Norway which was made possible by the biological discoveries he made.

Doctor Hjort summarizes his views with a statement that those who would serve society best should direct their efforts toward "liberating those who suffer from want of intellectual activity in their work, the greatest of all social diseases."

G. K. N.

THE STORY OF 20th CENTURY EXPLORATION

T

- by Charles E. Key, F. R. G. S. Alfred A. Knopf, $3.50

HIS composite narrative of the conquest of the last great geographical mysteries is an informative and absorbing book written by a man who has specialized in history and geography in Cambridge University. He has drawn not only from the voluminous published records of expeditions but from privately printed documents and letters, but he does not burden the book with details which do not either enhance the dramatic effect or illustrate typical problems encountered in the various regions discussed.

Probably no equal period in history can show such extensive exploratory achievements as those of the recent decades chosen by this author, and his book well shows the strides that have been made lately in the methods of exploration.

As the story unfolds we see the air-

plane, the motor car, and the radio taking their place, and the nature of the objectives likewise undergoes a change. But the author devotes more attention to the scaling of unclimbed peaks and the charting of unmapped territory than to discoveries of buried cities, primitive tribes or dinosaur graveyards. If more emphasis seems to be laid on the more dramatic, mobile expeditions with objectives chiefly geographical than on the intensive scientific aspects of many present-day expeditions, let it be remembered that exploration has only recently emerged from the "flag-planting" era and that without the strong spirit of adventure that accompanies the pioneer work, the scientific achievements that follow would not be possible.

EARLY MAN

E. M. W.

Edited by George Grant MacCurdy

J. B. Lippincott Company, $5.00

THIS unique volume is made up of thirty-six brief, clear-cut essays dealing with practically all aspects of the origin, the antiquity, and the development of early man and of his culture. Originally of greater length, these are papers read, in large part by leading world authorities, at the International Symposium held to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in March of last year. Geographically speaking, the entire world is dealt with in one way or another, but the emphasis is naturally on the American continent and its long-standing unsolved archaeological problems.

No one man could write an adequate review of all these more or less technical expositions, but, on the other hand, were the widely divergent topics parcelled out to specialists the results would exceed the space here available. It must suffice therefore to state that of the round three dozen papers three are devoted to Europe, seven to Asia, one to Africa, three to Indonesia (Java), one to the Pacific Islands, one to South America, and sixteen to the United States. These localizable presentations, together with three purely topical papers,

cover almost every imaginable type of material evidence having bearing on "early man" as presented by experts in geology, climatology, botany, vertebrate and invertebrate zoology, paleontology, human osteology, and material culture. Dealt with, for example, are such refined subjects as geochronology, Pleistocene stratigraphy, pollen analysis, Post-glacial forests, marine and fresh water mullusca, Pleistocene and Post-glacial mammals, transpacific migration, and, naturally enough, all the newly found evidence bearing on the antiquity of man America.
in
This latter problem is viewed from many different angles, cultural and environmental, and is brought to a fairly clear, though divided, focus. On the one hand, the external evidence, particularly the Old World environmental conditions favoring migration to the New World, is by some authors regarded as pointing to a very late Post-glacial arrival, dated by Dr. H. J. Spinden at about 2500 BC. On the other hand, the internal evidence-the various recent archaeological discoveries in both North and South America-are by others held to point even more definitely to an early Post-glacial date, which some would carry back all of fifteen or twenty thousand years. To the disinterested student a compromise seems inevitable. The truth more than likely lies somewhere between the two extremes.
N. C. NELSON.
NATURAL HISTORY, APRIL, 1938
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Nevertheless, Author Priestley manages to fit into his story a stirring boy-meets-girl romance, a stunning film star, and a gang of hearty Yorkshiremen that any Holly-wood director would love to get his

hands on.
Collected Curios.
ANIMAL TALES (510 pp.)-Compiled
by Ivan T. Sanderson-Knopf ($5).
In 1900 a prehistoric mammoth was
discovered in the ice of northern Siberia.
Russian and German scientists hastened
to study the body, then approximately
50,000 years old. Other frozen Pleistocene
Age mammals had been found from time
to time, but this one was so well preserved
that half-chewed leaves and grasses still
clung to its teeth. Its hide was covered
with long, reddish-brown woolly hair. The
hind legs measured nearly 50 inches from
sole to knee, and weighed about 350
pounds each. The scientists had the "great
satisfaction," one of them reported, of
finding even the genitals "in the best pos-
sible condition. We stood speechless
in front of this evidence of the prehistoric
world."
This frozen-mammoth report is one of
the many curious items in Animal Tales.
Young (35) British Naturalist Ivan T.
Sanderson has gathered material from all
over the world for his anthology-sober`
I science as well as "impossible fantastic
fiction." In an elaborate series of prefatory.
remarks, he tries to explain and analyze.
his selections. The best of them need no
analysis; the worst are merely gushy pieces
about friendly yaks and darling koala
bears. Among the best selections:
Francis Trevelyan Buckland's notes on
British rats, from his Curiosities of Natu-
ral History.
elaney's
Archibald S. ("Grey Owl") Belaney's:
account of two housebroken Canadian
beavers.
9 Jean-Henri Fabre's observations on the
life and loves of the Languedoc scorpion.
JW. H. Hudson's Biography of the Vis-
cacha, an Argentine burrowing rodent,
from his Naturalist in La Plata.
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Over 2,000 acres under
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Capacity 7,300 sheep

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The Atlantic Monthly
Dec 1937
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p886

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The BOOKSHELF
ANIMAL TREASURE
by Ivan T. Sanderson
[Viking, $3.00]
MODERN books on African travel usually fall into one or other of two categories. In one group are those in which the author is so preoccupied in the verification of his statements that many years

elapse before publication; when at last the book appears it has lost in vividness what it has gained in accuracy. Such a work is consulted by residents of the region with which it deals, and whose shelves it survives to an honorable old age. The other type consists of books based on first im-
notoriously the most vivid
pressions
and
sets forth the author's reactions to his new environment while incidents are fresh in his mind. Such books are usually the more readable and serve a larger public.
upon
.Inimal Treasure falls naturally into the second category. In this weh-illustrated volume, Sanderson records with facile pen the experiences of himself and two companions during nearly a year spent in the British Cameroons. Landing at Calabar, they proceeded to the zoologically little-known Manife district in search of mammals, frogs, and smaller fry. The virgin forests of this region are proverbially rich in wild life, and that the party's efforts were crowned with success we know from the scientific results already published. In Inimal Treasure, however, it is the everyday experiences of the collectors and the characteristics of their captures which are set forth with a wealth of dramatic detail. Many of the incidents are amusing in the extreme- as, for example, what resulted from the horsefly puncturing George when the latter, with both gunbarrels at full cock, had his attention riveted on the forest canopy the shooting of a domestic cow, which collided with the cookhouse, under the impression that it was a dangerous bush buffalo. We are told how natives use chopped-up whiskers of leopards for eliminating their enemies, and how they entangle pieces of luminous centipedes in their wool to light their homeward way.

Very scornful is our author of the stay-at-home zoologist, and only a little less so of certain field collectors. Du Chaillu comes in for a rich share of this censure, but, where that pioneer extracted his thrills from gorillas, Sanderson found them in spiders. Of one hairy species he writes that it is about the size of my two fists held together' and it took 'six-foot leaps . . . at anybody who approached it. As it did so, I felt the most terrifying coldness come over me. In a flash I let out a scream of pure terror and fell sideways into the ditch. Luckily I moved to the left, for the giant

spider just brushed by my right ear so that I felt its loathsome furry coldness as it shot through the air to land beyond the ditch.' Then follows what might have happened.

Unfortunately sweeping generalizations are by no means confined to biological speculations. While one can fully sympathize with the author in his regrets at the replacement of virgin forest hy ugly townships, one cannot but deplore the uncharitable censure of 'the drab houses and grim workshops of the dull Europeans who have colonized Africa - as they call it - in order the better to raise their unwanted progeny.'

The African continent comprises eleven million square miles, but after ten months' experience of a very small area Sanderson feels fully qualified to agree with a chief that Christianity is 'the bane of present-day Africa. And of another chief we are told that 'he soon observed that I had almost as virulent a dislike of Christians as he had. Perhaps. then, we are justified in concluding that prejudice rather than calm objective observations is responsible for his views, and that after all Livingstone, Schweitzer, and many another have not lived and labored in vain.

A. LOVERIDGE

THE THIRD REICH

by Henri Lichtenberger, tr. by Koppel S. Pinson [Greystone Press, $3.00]

BITTER irony and sparkling fireworks might well be expected in a book by a Frenchman on Hitler's Germany. But M. Lichtenberger, distinguishel French interpreter of German literature and culture, has written the most fair-minded study of the ideas and feelings behind National-Socialist Germany which has yet come to hand. His treatment is free from the fanciful interpretations by which so many discussions of contemporary Germany are marred.

BENRI LICHTENBERGER

There prevails in France at the moment a rather unusual interest in the Nazi dictatorship. Though Lichtenberger does not touch upon it, the glories of the Napoleonic era are dimly reflected in Hitler's rising influence. But apart from such risky historical parallels an undercurrent of sympathetic comment on Hitler has appeared amongst right-wing Frenchmen.

Lichtenberger himself says: "Certain groups
"oriented to the right'
have been seized
with tenderness for the dictatorship established
across the Rhine by Hitler.' The movement
toward the left has profoundly disturbed French
conservative circles, has threatened their sense of
security even more than Hitler's Germany. These
people have watched with deep distrust Blum's
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The Atlantic
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"Let your daily companions be who they
will, not one of them will be better com-
pany or more endowed with contagious
vitality than this 27 year old author"
van T. Sanderson
urbane young scientist, is the subject of
the above quotation from Dorothy Canfield's review of Animal Treasure. "Few
magic carpets take us farther away than this one, from
the old worn, too-familiar limitations of our daily lives,"
she says of the delightful exploration he headed in
successful search of strange creatures which scientists
only guessed existed. With Sanderson as our genial and
eager guide we share the surprises and wonders of his
expedition, the strange perfection of jungle life. His
beautiful drawings, the magic of his amusing prose
make his book more than just informative - make it
page after page of wonderful
reading. September Book-of-
the-Month. 2 colors. 36 ills. $3
ANIMAL
TREASURE
Last month a unique novel was published to the accompaniment of high
praise from high literary places. J. Donald Adams, Carl van Doren, Henry
mediate national reception. Today, Jean Giono and his novel, THE SONG OF THE WORLD,
Seidel Canby, Dorothy Canfield, Harry Hansen, Clifton Fadiman led an im
are the subjects of excited discussion among lovers of great reading. $2.50
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FRANK
one of Europe's foremost writers, tells the
dramatic story of a German Prince who dared

to oppose the nation which his ancestors once had ruled. A novel of love and adventure alive with vital, current significance. $2.50

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AND
Prof. G. A. Borgese's story of Italian Fascism tells brilliantly the history of the Italian mind from Dante to Mussolini. $3

GOLIATH
Russia
Lion Feuchtwanger's recent visit to Russia described for his friends in an im-
[AD] $2.00
partial and revealing book.

MOSCOW
1937

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or France, thanks to Dr
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as
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5 journey to Europe. "Jim
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e country sets down his ex-
makes certain observations
impressions of that country.
I have done." And William

HYRAX, OR CONEY. Drawing by Ivan T. Sanderson, from "Animal Treasure."

Incredible Nature

ANIMAL TREASURE. By Ivan T. Sanderson. New York: The Viking Press. 1937 $3.

Reviewed by HENRY SEIDEL CANBY

TT IS certainly not because of any competence in exotic natural history. or in the British Cameroons, for which exotic is too mild a word, that I undertake to review this book. But rather -since Mr. Sanderson's reliability as a scientific investigator is established-because the adventurousness, the humor, the easy narrative of his extraordinary experiences might be overlooked by a zoologist too excited by the discoveries of new forms of life to note the literary quality, of this book.

A little fed up with the dead measurements of his science (he agrees with Thoreau that to look at and to see an ani-

mal are not always the same), Mr. San-
derson, having acquired knowledge and
scientific method, went off on an expe-
dition of his own. He chose one of the
the spirit of a fellow ex-wildest and unhealthiest parts of Africa,
butes the preface to Jim
k. A traveler has a different
1 exile, and in the recent
:less of Mr. Beers's zeal for
nore naturalist's curiosity
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>spital it might be supposed
vn and "Jim Curran" were
1s, but externally certainly
case. Mr. Brown was sixty-
inued on page 16)
45th Street. New York. N. Y
Secretary. Subscription. $3.50
nder the Act of March 3. 1879
where the savage assemblies syncopated
bis jazz records with their own drums,
where bats were as large as eagles, hol-
low trees were museums of new varieties
of life, and where the frog, I should say,
had reached the peak of his evolution.
No one who reads this book will ever
forget the frogs of every color and ec-
centricity, or think that nature has shown
him all her cards in warm-blooded
wild life. And spiders as big as a cheek
that jump six feet at you-and leopards
leaving their scent on tree pathways a
bundred feet above the ground where the
author at night, with an electric torch
in his mouth, is following unnamed
creatures amidst excited monkeys, some-
times grasping a snake instead of a
branch-and dead melancholy gorillas-
and unknown water monsters bearing
spears full of a powder that fizzes like
bromo-seltzer.

I do not know why this book is more
fascinating than any Maturalist's explora-
tion book I have read, unless it be that
Mr. Sanderson was not looking for ele-
phants, or antelope, or lions, or any
of the big "beef" (everything is good
"beef" or bad "beef" in the Cameroons)

that big-game hunters write about. He was looking for life-the smaller, the less known, the less obvious the better. And in that lush heat life sprouted everywhere, gave away its secrets, exhibited its - eccentricities, displayed its strange lusts for both ugliness and beauty. And also, because while he was searching for certain rare phenomena which would help scientists to solve certain problems they had isolated, his own interest was in behavior. He took as much pains to learn how an animal ran, fed, loved, looked in its native condition, as to find out what was its name and its place in the evolutionary scale. It was this study of behavior which kept him in a series of adventures, some of which will raise the down upon sedentary readers' spines. There seems, indeed, to be a thesis behind this book. The classificationists have come near to the end of their usefulness. Although Mr. Sanderson was working for them, it is clear that his book is the record of a mind that sees unlimited areas of ignorance surrounding animals alive and uncaptured, not dead or immobilized. He does not think that even yet we know much about wild nature away from man's controls. And it is this pioneer quality in an imagination disciplined by orthodox science that gives to "Animal Treasure" its humor, its zest, and its constant intimations of a new world of living that is even more exciting than Africa.

Doctor's Dilemma

THE CITADEL. By A J. Cronin, Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1937. $2.50.

Reviewed by MABE S: ULRICH, M.D.

F

OR the theme of this, his fourth novel, Dr. Cronin has drawn, on his experiences in the study and practice of medicine and has given us a vivid portrait of an intelligent, hard-headed young physician struggling to gain a foothold in his profession. A theme hardly unusual enough to cause the British medical lions to rear on their hind legs as they did and yelp a passionate protest. The crux of the matter lies of course in the fact that the author in its

telling committed the unpardonable offense of dragging from the medical fraternity's closet its own privately sequestered skeletons. Behavior hardly "cricket," to.say the least, from one who is himself an admitted disciple of Esculapius!

Andrew Manson comes straight from his lecture rooms and textbooks to a mining community in South Wales to act as medical assistant to a paralyzed doctor employed by the mine owners. His post soon becomes unendurable, but it nevertheless brings into his life two persons destined to have a lasting influence cn his fate-the gallant little Chris, whom he marries: and the sardonic, disil!-sioned Denny, with whom he criminally but safely dynamites the town's typhoid-laden sewer wher pleas prove unavailing. He advances to a larger mining community and to a broader field of work Soon he is hot on the scent of an exciting research into the lung diseases cf miners. As was the case in his first position, he is frustrated again and again by the jealousies, indifference, and supineness of both his young associates and his superiors. and his impotent rages serve merely to arouse their antagonistic resistance Eventually. he leaves the mines for a paid position with the Coal and Metalliferous Miners' Fatigue Board. Now at last he thinks his opportunity has come, his research assured. There is rich satire in Cronin's account of the Board and its officers. and of the meeting wherein Andrew's proposals are respectfully but firmly shelved in the interests of bandage surveys Andrew needs money, so he swallows his chagrin; and buoyed up somewhat by the irrepressible laboratory worker Hope. devotes himself to bandages until he has accumulated ,enough to start at last on his own in London.

Repeated discouragements-all so futilely unnecessary-have dulled some of Andrew's freshness and faith, and now when he is thrown with private practitioners whose suavities and personal charm have proven far more potent pro-

motional factors than his painfully acquired knowledge and skill, all magic,

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tellectuals and petty merchants) its diminishing birth rate its abysmal poverty its feeble religious life; its dire need for new areas of scalement which cannot be found. He appraises the menace of fascism and communism. For himself, he looks forward, as did the prophets of old, to a new-internationalism-a "new superior human unity" after the crash of our present nationalist order He foresees a new socialism, "as yet unpredictable" and "differing greatly from its present Russian models." And he concludes with genuine prophetic optimism that, despite and indeed through suffering, "the Jewish people and their religion are going to survive." Meanwhile, even as he interprets the past in a spirit of moderated orthodoxy, he counsels for the immediate future a sane balance between tradition and innovation. New paths must be opened, but the old messianic goal must not be abandoned.
MARVIN LOWENTHAL.

Perfidious Albion

England Expects Every American to Do His Duty, by Quincy Howe. New York: Simon and Schuster. 250 pages. $2.

I
T USED to be a thesis.of Mr. Alleyne Ireland that the United States has never been independent. Certainly after the treaty of Ghent the United States quickly resumed its colonial status. Most of the foreign money needed for the development of the virgin territory came from London, and the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street exercised the power of the creditor in American finance. The common inheritance of language and literature operated to make American culture parasitic. Where British and American political interests came into sharp conflict, as in Mexico, there was tension; and in the Civil War Great Britain put her
money on the wrong horse. Now and then the vague sense of being used became an acute irritation to the American public, but it was soothed by British balm, of which no better example can be found than Lord Salisbury's courteous

refusal to take seriously President Cleveland's rodomontade over Venezuela.

From the time when Canning set Secretary John Quincy Adams at work to pull the chestnuts out of the South American fire, the history of American diplomacy shows constant marks of British influence, the most recent instance being Mr. Hull's imposition of an embargo against the Spanish Republic. Twice this influence has been potent in leading the United States into war-first when Sir Julian Pauncefote brought to naught the effort of European ambassadors to halt our disgraceful affair with Spain, and second when we were eased into the World War. In the latter case the financial whip had, passed into American hands, and it was a triumph of subtlety to make us use it to scourge ourselves. Now, with another world war in the offing, it is more than ever vital for Britain to maintain and control the power of the United States in world affairs.

Mr. Howe explains the British network, cultural and social, by which this control is maintained, and draws illustrations of its present exercise. He examines the declining state of the British Empire and finds its only salvation in the continuance of a relation with the United States that will logically lead to an alliance in case of war. His conclusion is that we have the choice between fighting the battle of Great Britain for the continuance of a status quo in which it remains an imperial power, or maintaining our aloofness and letting nature take its course. Mr. Howe leaves us in no doubt as to his own view, based upon the essentially im-

moral character of the British Empire, an illustrated by the exploitation of India, the undermining of China, the rape of the Boer republics, and upon the specious pretense that an alliance with it means anything for democracy. Such an association with a body already eaten by gangrene expose ub to infection from its corruption. It deprives us of out participation in the new life of the world to spring from new social order.

i

It is not necessary to agree with M Howe, but it necessary to recognize clearly the dilemma. If cultura financial and political fofces are strong enough to keep us within the orbit of the British system, at least let us know clearly that we do so for our own reasons based on the kind of world we want. Never again must we surrender, as once before, the independence of the United States to the influence of British propaganda, the arrogance of Britis interference with our legislatures, courts and cabinets, the treachery of ambassadors, or the subservience of those whom Mr. Lamont felicitously describes as "the best people who lived along the Eastern seaboard."

ROBERT MORSS LOVETT.

Man of the Forest

Animal Treasure, by Ivan T. Sanderson. New York
The Viking Press. 325 pages. $3.

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"A Natu

R. SANDERSON'S book has the subtitle: "A
ralist in Search of Strange Creatures." And that
exactly, is what he is. Sparing us the tedious first chapters
of most exploration books-the detailed description of equip
ment and food, the voyage out, the establishment of a base
the supposed-to-be-amusing antics of the natives Mr. San
derson begins where he ought to begin: in the forest.

His particular forest, in "Animal Treasure," is the
British Cameroons in West Africa. The reason for the
expedition, he tells us, was his conviction that most method
of zoological research were outmoded. He felt that enough
data had been assembled, and that what was needed was
more first-hand observation of living animals in their natu
ral surroundings. "Animal Treasure" proves the correctness
of Mr. Sanderson's point of view. Concise, intelligent, often
witty and constantly interesting, it is particularly appealing
to those who have been led to believe that African wild life
is composed solely of big game and tse-tse flies. The author
is most interested in small creatures presumed to be of
interest only to zoologists and scarcely ever mentioned in
most accounts of expeditions-the hairy frog, the scaly ant
cater, the whistling skink.

These, and many other strange and little-known crea
tures, are the cast of characters. Not content with the ani-
mals to be found in the underbrush, the author and his wo
associates scaled the highest trees to observe "the flying
continent"; and then to discover what lived beneath the
jungle floor, they rolled back a harsh, like the crust of
pie," pulling out rare finds from the two-foot topspil.

Mr. Sanderson found new species, settled controversies
of long standing and collected-one presumes a substantial
body of scientific data. Only on this score can one find fault
with "Animal Treasure." Mr. Sanderson is too good a
naturalist to skimp, and yet he seems to have studiously
avoided any detailed examination of the scientific questions
he himself brings up either this or he was prevailed upon
by his editor to cut his book for the benefit of the general
reader. In either case, one wishes that he had given us some
of the notes that he turned in to the British Museum.

ETOLIA BASSO

October 6, 193

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THE NEW YORK TIMES HOOK REVIEW, October 3, 1017
A Very Large Time With Very Small Animals in Africa
66
"Animal Treasure" Combines the Felicities of a Thriller With Absorbing Natural History
Dwart Leat-Toad or "lacredible Frog."
ANIMAL TREASURE. By Ivan
T. Banderson. Illustrated with
drawings by the author. 325
New York: The Viking
PP.
Press. $3.
By HANE O. ADAMSON
NIMAL TREASURE is a
well-rounded and charm-
ingly told story about the
adventures and observa-
tions of three young naturalists
In British Camaroons. It proves
there is something new
under the sun-even in highly
exploited and much-explored
Africa
that
Up to Dow the major por
tion of African literature-from
Stanley's "Dark Continent" to
Akeley's "Brightest Africa"-has
dealt mainly with elephants and
llons, rhinos and gorillas plus the
great herds of game of the plains
against the colorful and compel-
ling background of native tribes
in war and peace. All of it in-
teresting. Much of It Important
and instructive. Most of it, alas,
written by explorers who saw
only animal life through the
aights on their rifles.
There are, to be sure, note-
worthy exceptions from this
school of abot and alaughter. The

two most outstanding were Carl Akeley and Martin Johnson. Both these sterling Africanders have passed into the blue, leaving no one to pick up the pen which both loved better than gun-the pen with which they preserved for future generations the rapidly vanishing wilderness of the veldt.

No one to take their place!

Well, maybe there is. For now, out of the dense forests of little-known West Africa, comes Ivan Banderson, a young Scotsman, who has an ear for the voice of Africa, an eye for its beauty, patience with its faults and a glorious gift for stringing words together.

But the Africa of Akeley and Johnson is as different from Sanderson's as the sunlit plains of Berrengetti from the shadowy pools of the jungle. Sanderson's Africa is the Africa of little things that live in holes in the ground, beneath dead-falls and rocka, in the hollows of rotted trees, in the interlocking branches and awaying tops of thick foresta; the Africa of nightmare creatures that bite and sting, spit and scratch; the Africa of crabs, cats and bats; hogs and rats--anta, files and frogs: monkeys, nice, makes and ahrows-a whole Noah's Ark of uttle things, and most of them un-Savory, that creep, crawl, glide and alldo.

"Animal Treas ure" is one of those dusk-to-dawn books that hold the reader in its grip until the last line of the last chapter has been reached

Bull, for those
who absorb the
stuff from which
dreams are made
from the printed
page, it is hardly
recommended for
bedtime con-
sumption. But If
you (as this re-
viewer has) hap-
pen to have a
meaking fond-
that make your fleah creep, you
will find in "Animal Treasure"
all the crawling horrora of a top-
notch ghost story combined with
the dangers and pitfalls of a
high-speed murder thriller.
What, for instance, could be
more ghastly than the experience
Sanderson had one night when
he came upon a veritable army
of land crabs feeding upon the
carcans of a giant rat? He re-
counts how the beam of his torch
picked up a heaving sea of hun-
dreds of staring, ghostlike forms.
scrambling like vultures, clank-
ing their armored bellies and
limbs a seething mass of shiny
ahells, crunching claws and clam.
bering lega.
Among the most arresting incl-
dents in the book is the story of
the hollow tree which sheltered a
weird assortment of creatures.
They were driven out by smoke
Three-Horned Chameleon.,
Pardine Genet.
and escaped from their holes.
like frantic apartment dwellers
trapped by fire-makes, lizards,
squirrels, whip-scorpions, malls
-all clambering out at their best
speeds.
A
As for thrills, there was the
time when Sanderson actually
Laughed his way
out of what
threatened to be

come a very
nasty encounter
with baboons, or
the occasion when
he came, upon a
mob of whip-scor-
plans deep in a
cave inhabited by
hammer-headed
bata, or his set-to
with a giant hairy
spider which
came within a
millimeter of
sinking its deadly.
fangs into his
face, or the spit-
ting serpent.
whose poison
burned his clothes
like a powerful
Little
acid
things all of
them, but as dead-
ly and formid-
able in attack as
charging ele
ness for books The Illustrations Are From Drawings by the Author for "Animal Treasure.

The England That Is Always Going

OLD ENGLAND. By R. H. Mot-
tram. Illustrated. 205 pp. New
York: The Studio Publications,
Inc. $2.50. --

THIS book is illustrated with
forty-eight reproductions of
-paintings of the old English
scene, and in a sense it may be
said to be written around the
work of the landscape painters
of the eighteenth and early nine-
teenth centuries. Certainly R. H.
Mottram, writing with a novel-
ist's skill in evocation, has looked-
at bis country with an artist's
eya. And the result is a book of
suggestive charm and of beauty,
Long-Legged Marsh Ral
to be remembered, in picture and
in text, Those older painters
never saw a railway. And Mr.

Mottram has written of the woods and fields and waterways that they looked out on, the all-ver setting of the sea with its. sailboats, the farms and manor houses and villages they knew So in this book is the very tex-ture of an England that cannot be forgotten, and that in truth has not yet vanished that will not vanish, perhaps, for a long long time. Indeed the beautiful.. unsystematized roads of England, fallen into neglect during the era of the railway's absolute rule, have come Into their own again with the motor car, and the Eng Ush inn, which is at once the subject of a controversy and the object of a cult," is being revived at the same time. Although Eng land is an industrial country, i agriculture was regarded as its main occupation until well into the nineteenth century, and until then Mr. Mottram calls agricul ture the "main industry" of the nation The English are town-dwellers now, and London la "a supreme example of English characteristica"; yet the village street is the people's oldest in-heritance.

Mr. Mottram goes back to feu-dal days to write of castle and manor and the commtm lands, and of cathedral and village church. He writes, too, of sport. and of social diversions, and of old and intimate Industries. He shows us old bridges, and Tiah-ing boats, and tollgates of which each keeper had to be a deter mined character and was often a doubtful one as well

This is a lovely book. One wishes that it might be read by all travelers to England

KATHERINE WOODS.

Drill

phant or a rhino, on a homicidal rampage.

However, Animal Treasure is
not a book devoted entirely to
hair-raising adventure, although
It is richly landed with goose-flesh
episodes. It spiced with humor
and enriched with descriptive pas-
sages which frequently attain
heights of real beauty. The latter
is particularly the case in the
chapters in which Mr. Sanderson
describes the great green forest,
In which he and his associates,
one George Russell and a rather
nebulous individual casually iden
tified as The Duke, conducted
their field research for many
From cover to cover the book
is interesting to the lay-reader
aside from such additional value
as it may have to the advance
ment of natural history science
Despite the easy vein in which
Is written, the backbone of An
mal Treasure" is fashioned out d
the competent and careful inves
Ugations of three men who knew
what they wanted, and who ac
complished their task with stub
barn determination. They ut
fered from fever and other dis
by Lo
sects and robbed by vermin. But
even as they endured
they also had thei
eased They were.
the
thrill which comes to those who
succeed in prying into the
Decreta
of nature. Through patience and
akill Sanderson and his colleagues
won first-
the ther
tre of the
were priv
leged to sea repertoire for which
Mother Nature peta the scene and.
as a reviewer of the play
Ivan Sanderson does a brilliant
job.
In alecting his field at op:
eration, Sanderson deliberately.

picked a part of Africa noted for
ita bad climate and miserable If
ing conditions, His theory
that even explorers are apt to
follow, the easiest way when it
(Continued on Page 20 DAY

[PAGE BREAK]

We don't
WE QUOTE:
From The Saturday Review:
GEORGE STEVENS
66 The Town of Eatonville (Fla.) is
as real in these pages as Jacksonville
is in the pages of Rand McNally:
and the lives of its people are rich
racy and authentic. There is nothing
like it."
From The New Yorker:
CLIFTON FADIMAN
66 The book has humor and tender-
ness, and the Negro dialogue is the
realest I've read in years. You might
(do well to look into Their Eyes
Were Watching God."
From The Herald Tribune:
EDWARD WEEKS
66 Among the books, which deserve
to be better known and may well re-
ward the explorer, I put this fitst..
a colloquial, unimpeachable novel of
the South.
From The New York Post:
HERSCHEL BRICKELL
661 hope that readers who say they
do not care to read stories about
Negroes-why I can't understand-
will hot let their prejudices cheat
them of the pleasure of reading a
book so stirring as this."
And Says That Great Novelist:
FANNY HURST
66This is a book shot through with
the lightning of an authentic calent.
1 am anxious to talk to you about it."
Recommended by the Book-of-the-
Month Club As all bookstores, $2.
Small Game of Africa
(Continued from Page 3)

comes to personal comfort. An the British Cameroons, in the region he explored, are virtually zero when it comes to comforta of any kind. Banderson figured

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JOHN

By Irene Baird

Ivan T. Sanderson. that it might offer a real bonanza of unexplored animal treas ure The Itemized record of his collections tends to prove that he was Hight. The expedition returned to England with no leas than 7,000 animals comprising some 450 species, many so rare that they were entirely new to sclence. These specimens were turned over to the British museums and the other institutions which financed the epedition. Ivan Banderaon, still under 30. was born in Edinburgh, a city noted for its foga, rains and raw winda. He Baya that he hated the climate and "craved the Bun from pure cussedness." It was this craving

which, through
the years, gave
Sanderson a
longing for hot
and sunlit places
-a craving that
aroused his in-
terest
in nature
and turned his
thoughts
to
ward exploration
In tropical landa.
If "Animal Treas
ure," fruit of an
expedition con-
ducted by San-
derson at the age
of 25, is any
criterion a to
what he will ac-
complish in the
future, then nat-
ural history
science and the world of books
owe Edinburgh a vote of thanks
for having a climate that is cold
and damp.
Hans C. Adamson is a member
of the staff of the American Mu-
seum of Natural History.
The Nimble Dean
(Continued from Page 4)
The German bayoneta are not
for use against France, still
less against ourselves. The
Germans are bonestly afraid of
the immense Russian army and
of a Communist rising within
their own borders.
With urbane equanimity, the
least dogmatic of deans analyzes
alternatives to Christianity like
fascism, communism and the
which he
"crank bellef,"
mya:
on
The Englishman always rides
some hobby. He travels through
the world with one eye shut,

hopa all over it on one leg and plays his scales with one finger, He will defend the silliest opin-lon with mint of learning and espouse the worst of causes.on the highest principles.

The English are thus particu-larly susceptible to the "freak religions" of which the United States is the happy hunting ground." We read!

[American] exports to this country include not only duchesses and chewing-gum but Christian Science, spirit-uallam, the group movement, and many much like things, some of which take as kindly to our climate as the musquash and the Colorado, beetle.

Amid causes and crusades and creeds, the plain man is entitled, perhaps, to ask of a distinguished churchman what, if anything, he belleves. He states his position it can hardly be called his faith-

In an address that he delivered to, the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers in London. Re-Jigion, as defined by Dr. Inge, is whatever bridge carries a person from natural to the spiritual and back again. Not only do different people cross different bridges but the same person crosses a differ-ent bridge at successive periods of his career. "Our real religion," we are told, is what life has taught us

alon

That Dr. Irige has a profound discernment of mysticiam goes without saying among those who are acquainted with his writings. But his mind is no less skeptical of what mystics belleve that they discern. A person prays for the recovery of a patient, From the point of view of life insurance," based on actuarial returns, does that prayer make any difference?, "As a matter of experience," no

auch "direct external influence
can be traced." Over the investi-
gations of Duke Univeraity Into
telepathy, Dr. Inge la puzzled. He,
cannot believe but does not know
how to justify doubts.
Strange to say, Dr. Inge finds
that his position la "most lucidly
expounded by Neo-Thomists in
the Roman Catholic Church.
(When Gilson says
"Christian philosophy is the
spirit of Christianity penetrat-
ing the Greek tradition, work-
ing within, it, drawing out of it
a certain view of the world"
that is what I have always be
leved myself
With a touch of asperity, be
adda, "I neither know nor care
what the venomous
Roman
Catholic journallate, who are al-
ways abusing me as an enemy of
their church, may make of this."
Dr. Inge sometimes pricks others
until they bleed, and it is only
equitable, that he should bleed a
little when he himself is pricked.
The venom can hardly be de-
scribed as deadly, But why should
it be all on one. aldo?
Just Published
Rupert
Hughes
says:
"Move over,
Benvenuto Cellini
...and make room on the narrow shelf of great
autobiographies for this self-life by David Ed-
strom, a rival of your genius in sculpture as in
the revelation of himself and of the amazingly
various people he has met."
T
HE priest who discovered a practical formula for
resisting love... A stoker who hated everybody
The ugliest yet most charming woman in the world
...A famous duellist who took sick at the sight of
blood. A beautiful, scheming heiress who tortured
men by telegraph these are some of the variant human
beings David Edstrom, sculptor, has met during
robust, absorbing, sometimes fantastic life, He has

hobnobbed with both royalty and tramps, and with the
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[PAGE BREAK]

X
How Do Animals Get To Be That Way?
Fascinating Accounts of Frogs, Shrews, Lemurs, Lizards and Other Unusual Creatures
out how an expedition might
contribute to the how stage. This he did
by planning to live in the "field" where ex-
periments could be carried on and animals
ANIMAL TREASURE.
to figure
By Ivan T. Sanderson ...
.325 pp.
New York: Viking Press $3.
Reviewed by

I
CLIFFORD H. POPE
Author of "Snakes Alive"
of
VAN T. SANDERSON has written a
fascinating book on the animals
Africa without once telling about stop-
ping the charge of lion, rhino or gorilla with
high-powered rifle. This alone is an ac-
complishment of no small merit. Never-
theless, hippos, leopards and other large
animals enter his story and there is an
exciting account of a successful gorilla
hunt. His book stands as additional proof
that a frog or a shrew, a lemur or a liz-
ard may be vastly more interesting than
lion or rhino. He also convinces one that
the truth about wild animals is quite as
thrilling as the most carefully constructed
fabrication.
At grade school Mr. Sanderson learned
that "sunlight and palm trees encircle the
earth's tummy like a girdle"; at the age
of seventeen he succumbed to the call of
the tropics and went on a collecting trip
to the East Indies. There he worked
long and hard but only on his return to
learn at a great museum that all his la-
bors had been merely a poor duplication
of what the famous explorer and scientist
Alfred Russel Wallace had accomplished
many decades before. This first great
shock to his youthful enthusiasm convinced
him that something was wrong with ex-
pedition methods. He could not
fully determine what was wrong but soon
afterward, at Cambridge, he received con-
firmation of his own half-formed theories.
A professor explained that the progress of
zoology can be divided into three stages:
then
A
the what, the how and the why stages.
legion of collectors has enabled scientists
at museums to get well through the first
of these, thus preparing the way for the
second which is being attacked chiefly
by university physiologists and experi-
mental zoologists.
with
All this showed what the trouble had
been

his East Indian collecting.
There he had merely contributed to the
what stage just as Wallace had done so
long before. The only course open was
observed through
the four seasons.
His next major difficulty was the selec-
tion of a place to work. He had learned
that West Africa not only is the home of
extremely interesting animals but
the
most unspoiled part of Africa as well. This
settled the matter and he left for British
Cameroons as leader of the Percy Sladen
Expedition with seven major objectives:
certain "innerds" of a flying squirrel and
of a lemur; skins and skulls of leopards;
data on the breeding habits of wormlike
burrowing amphibians called coecilians;
specimens of the Potamogale (an exceed-
ingly rare water shrew) of Podogona, and
of clawed water toads, and lastly "some-
thing concrete" about fresh water dolphins.
He attained all but one of these objectives
and that one (the last named) probably
belongs to the realm of fancy. In addition
numerous experiments
were performed,
thousands of both rare and common crea-
tures collected and many notebooks filled
with data on their habits.
Many species
brought back which proved to be new to
science have already been described in
technical journals.
sense a
"Animal Treasure" is in no
travelogue; the reader is not dragged about
from place to place. Rather he is intro-
duced to one world of animals after an-
other. These animals are not grouped by
blood relationship but
by choice of similar
habitats. For example,
frogs enter several of
the worlds described-
that of the tree tops,
of the jungle floor
(under as well as on it), of grassy regions,
hollow trees and of swift as well as quiet
murky waters.
One species (glorying under the name

Trichobatrachus robustus) even divides its forces by sexes and invades two worlds, the larger male living in water, the smaller female in burrows in solid ground. This in itself is astonishing but by no means is it the most remarkable thing about this frog. The male has the sides of its body and hind legs covered with "hairs" which are not hairs at all but hairlike growths of the skin. These growths were known to be an accessory breathing mechanism but not until Mr. Sanderson's observations were made could it be realized that the hairs were necessary to the male because of its aquatic habitat but unnecessary to the terrestrial female. On top of all this, Mr. Trichobatrachus has a peculiar lung which doubtless enables it to regulate its specific gravity and raise or lower itself in the water like a submarine.

Or, entering the hidden world of the "up top," what could be more appealing than the angwantibo, a little lemur that spends most of its time suspended below branches like a sloth, even sleeping thus? Its hip joint is constructed so loosely that the angwantibo performs stunts calculated to make the best contortionists writhe with envy; it sometimes reverses its topsy-turvy direction of march by simply walking back over its own chest and belly right through the arch formed by its hind legs.

Mr. Sanderson's success was the result not only of his energy and ingenuity but of his ability to submerge himself in his environment. The jungle is to him like the bottom of the ocean across which innumerable forms of life drift to and fro. He often speaks of drifting and eddying along with its slow moving currents. Sometimes currents near the ground move one way, those high up in the trees another; storms hasten these currents but noontime of bright days brings them almost to a standstill.

Sounds were of major importance at all times. Many a weird creature was traced to its hiding place by its call or whistle. Most astonishing of these was the whistling lizard, a creature that
credence of many a reptile man. Once Mr. Sanderson learned that he was the un-

will
strain
the
welcome guest at a "belching party" of
drills (a kind of baboon) only by imitat-
ing the embarrassing noises that issued
from his hosts in their bewildering con-
cealment. His escape from
this un-
usual gathering is a thrilling story in
itself.

After reading "Animal Treasure" I feel as
though I had been shown Africa through
some sort of a human microscope that
brings the smallest creature up to similar
proportions with the largest, making au
equally interesting. Although the author
keeps the center of focus on the animals,
he takes us into his confidence and de-
scribes in detail his own emotions at each
new encounter and discovery. Indeed one
of the charming elements of the book is the
youthful freshness and enthusiasm that
permeates it throughout. The personality of
Mr., Sanderson is readily read between the
lines.

The introduction warns us that we are
not going to read about "bad cooks, angry
chiefs, shipping offices and all the rest,"
but the author, nevertheless, manages to
draw vivid and sympathetic pictures of the
human beings surrounding him, from his
own helpers to numerous chiefs and their
retainers. Some of the most amusing and
choice passages of the book describe the
ever astonishing behavior of Africans.

Drawings of thirty-two animals from
life prove the author to be an artist of
great skill. These illustrations add a touch
of beauty that could not easily be sur-
passed. "Animal Treasure" is indeed a
work of art from start to finish. Every
naturalist and scientist will devour this
book and no lover of nature or adventure
should let it escape.

Drawings by Ivan T. Sanderson from "Animal Treasure"